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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/049,381	02/12/2002		Evelyne Delfourne	0512-1004	3819
466	7590	02/25/2004		EXAMINER	
YOUNG &	THOME	PSON	COPPINS, JANET L		
745 SOUTH	23RD ST	TREET 2ND FLOOR			
ARLINGTON, VA 22202				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	•			1625	

DATE MAILED: 02/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
_	10/049,381	DELFOURNE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Janet Coppins	1625				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 No	ovember 2003.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☑ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5 and 7-14</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) 11,13 and 14 is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-5,7-10 and 12</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)	, -	(DTO 440)				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) P-Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-14 pending in the instant application.

Information Disclosure Statement

1. Receipt is acknowledged of Applicants' Information Disclosure Statement (IDS), submitted June 10, 2003, which is in compliance with 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the IDS has been considered by the Examiner and placed of record in the file.

Response to Amendment

2. Receipt is acknowledged of Applicants' Amendment and Remarks, submitted November 20, 2003, which has been reviewed by the Examiner and entered of record in the file.

Accordingly, claim 6 has been cancelled, and claims 1-5 and 7-14 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. Claim 12 was previously rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, as not being enabled for treating all cancers. In view of the Applicants' amendatory changes to the claim, the Examiner withdraws the rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. The Examiner had previously rejected claims 6 and 7 for being "improper product-use" claims since they were drafted in terms of a "use." In view of the Applicants' cancellations and amendments to the claims, the 35 USC 101 rejections are obviated and the Examiner withdraws the rejections.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

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5. Claims 1-10 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Schmitz et al.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Bracher et al. Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 8, and 10, to delete hydrogen from the definition of R₃ obviate the aforementioned anticipation rejections. However, Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1, 8, and 10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection:

6. Claims 1-5 and 7-10 rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Bracher, Franz "The Structure of Neocalliactine Acetate- Proof by Total Synthesis." Bracher teaches pentacyclic aromatic compounds according to formula 12 (CAS RN 143370-23-4), page 1205, which are the same as the compounds of instant formula I, wherein R₃ is lower alkoxy (i.e. methoxy).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 1-5,7-10, and 12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schmitz et al and Bracher, F.

Applicant is claiming the following compound and processes:

Ascididemin derivatives consisting of a pentacyclic aromatic structure, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them, methods of preparing them, and methods of using them as anti-tumor agents.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)

Schmitz et al teach biologically active polycyclic aromatic compounds with cytotoxic activity, isolated from marine organisms such as ascididemin, see in particular compound 2, page 1395.

Bracher also teaches polycyclic aromatic alkaloids derived from marine organisms, with cytotoxic and anti-cancer activity, please refer to compound 4a of page 59.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

The polycyclic compounds claimed in the instant invention and the conflicting compounds of the reference articles differ in that the formulae of instant claim 1 are not identical

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to the specific compounds mentioned above, since Formula I of claim 1 recites compounds wherein a halogen may be present for R₃ and the remaining R substituents may be hydrogen, (i.e. the instant compounds vary by the placement of the halogen atom on the quinoline ring, which means they are positional isomers of compound 2 of Schmitz et al, which teaches a halogen on the R₂ position, and compound 4a of Bracher, which also teaches a halogen at the R₂ position). Finding of prima facie obviousness--rational and motivation (MPEP §2142-2413)

To those skilled in chemical art, the instant elected group of pentacyclic aromatic alkaloid compounds is not such an advance over the genus of compounds previously published in the Schmitz et al and Bracher references, as requires invention, because chemists knowing the cytotoxic properties of the known ascididemin compounds would know what to expect in a genus of compounds that overlaps the known compounds. The instant claimed compounds would have been obvious because one skilled in the art would have been motivated to prepare the halo-substituted compounds, as taught in the references (i.e. as 2-bromoleptoclinidinone), with the expectation of obtaining 3-bromo substituted compounds (3- bromoleptoclinidinone) with tumor cytotoxicity. Nothing unobvious is seen in substituting the known claimed 2-bromo isomer for the structurally similar 3-bromo isomer, as taught by both Schmitz and Bracher, since such structurally related compounds suggest one another and would be expected to share common properties, absent a showing of unexpected results, please see *In re Norris*, 84 USPQ 458 (1950). It would have been prima facie obvious to employ the formulae taught in the aforementioned references, particularly when Applicants' elected compounds are taught as preferred compounds and specifically discussed in the reference articles, with a slight variation in the placement of the halogen atom. Both references also teach the methods of using the

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compounds for their anticancer activity and their cytotoxic ability against tumors. Therefore, the instant claimed compounds would have been suggested to one skilled in the art.

Conclusion

In conclusion, claims 1-5, 7-10 and 12 are rejected. Claims 11, 13, and 14 are currently 10. free of the prior art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Janet L. Coppins whose telephone number is 571.272.0680. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's acting supervisor, Joseph McKane can be reached on 571.272.0699. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Janet L. Coppins February 18, 2004